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it should happen in its transit to be projected on the bright equatoreal region. This, however, will not occur during the present season; for though, on August 5th, *Titan* will transit the northern portion of that region, yet it will occur while daylight is so strong as to render it utterly improbable that the satellite could be seen on the disk at all, and very unlikely that even its shadow should be detected.

The third transit of the shadow from the present time will occur on the evening of June 2d; and as it will then fall on the *south* side of the ring, it may probably be seen passing along the southern edge of the extremely narrow *shadow of the ring;* and as its ingress will not take place till about fifty minutes after sunset, and the planet will be only about 2½ hours west of the meridian, it is hoped that the phenomenon will be extensively observed, if the sky should be clear.

The following will be approximately the times of the ingress of *Titan's* shadow for the next seven transits; but the strong daylight and the planet's distance from the meridian will combine to render the last two or three of them very difficult to observe, if not absolutely invisible.

Approximate G.M.T. of Ingress of the Shadow of *Titan.*

	h	m
1862, May 1, at	10	24
17,	9	41
June 2,	8	57
18,	8	14
July 4,	7	30
20,	6	47
Aug. 5,	6	3

From the great size of the shadow, I believe that the ordinary aperture of a 5-foot refractor (3¾ to 4 inches) would suffice to show it under favourable circumstances of atmospheric purity and altitude of the planet, provided the defining power of the instrument is extremely good.

Hopefield Observatory, Haddenham, near Thame,
1862, *April* 28.

Transit of Titan's Shadow over the Disk of Saturn, on 1st May, 1862. By the Rev. W. R. Dawes.

Clouds most unfortunately prevented the observation of the transit of the shadow of *Titan* over the disk of *Saturn* on the night of May 1st. A glimpse showed the satellite near its inferior conjunction at $8^h\ 15^m$; but after that the planet re-

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mained invisible; and, consequently, I have no means of applying, as I hoped to do, any correction from observation to the calculated time given at the conclusion of my former paper.

Hopefield Observatory, 1862, *May* 3.

In a letter to the Editor, dated 26th May, Mr. Dawes writes that on the 17th he made a capital observation of the transit of *Titan's* shadow; and that on the 25th he watched an *immersion* of that satellite into the *shadow* of *Saturn.*

Transit of Mercury of 11*th November,* 1861.

(*Extract of a Letter from Charles Todd, Esq., Observatory and Telegraph Department, Adelaide, to the Astronomer Royal, dated* 1861, *Nov.* 26.)

I had a glorious day for observing the transit of *Mercury* on the 12th instant (11th G. T.), with a Dollond of $2\frac{1}{4}^{\text{in}}$ aperture.

	h m s	
Total Ingress	2 34 12	A.M.T., very exact.
Egress, int. cont.	6 30 29	A.M.T., rather doubtful; Sun low.
Total Egress	6 32 19	A.M.T., very doubtful; limb boiling; Sun near setting.

Some very fine large clusters of spots on the Sun.

Observations of Comet II. 1861, *made with the Northumberland Equatoreal at the Cambridge Observatory.* By J. C. Adams, Esq., Director of the Observatory.

	G.M.S.T. 1861.	Observed R.A.	Parallax × Δ	Observed N.P.D.	Parallax × Δ
d	h m s	h m s		° ′ ″	
June 30	11 6 7·4	6 40 14·94	+0·127	43 25 37·1	−8·343
	11 19 51·1	6 40 40·50	+0·099	43 19 35·0	−8·391
July 2	10 41 46·6	8 30 28·47	+0·541	...	...
	10 57 47·4	..	..	27 36 40·5	−6·571
3	9 57 55·6	9 39 53·92	+0·822	24 10 11·5	−4·128
	11 4 52·4	9 43 15·42	+0·726	24 4 38·6	−5·330
5	10 29 33·1	11 44 52·88	+0·868	23 38 32·8	−2·301
8	9 54 51·8	13 17 34·82	+0·624	27 54 50·1	−0·573
	10 53 7·9	13 18 22·15	+0·706	27 58 30·1	−1·627
9	11 4 31·9	13 35 4·31	+0·673	29 23 45·7	−1·767
	11 56 10·5	13 35 36·11	+0·709	29 26 47·9	−2·768
10	11 7 1·7	13 47 55·32	+0·641	30 40 45·8	−1·800
13	11 22 27·6	14 13 11·05	+0·588	33 47 49·3	−2·208

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